

JOSEPH E. McDONALD.

Death of Indiana's Distinguished Ex-Senator.

After Hours of Warning the End Came Peacefully Last Night at 11:35 O'clock.

Magnificent Testimonials to the Ability and Integrity of One of the Leaders of the Democratic Party.

Men of All Parties Speak Nothing But Praise For His Life and Regrets Over His Death—Biography—Reminiscences.

Ohio His Birthplace But Indiana His Adopted State and the Scene of His Achievements—The Funeral Wednesday Afternoon—Judge Harlan Asked to Preside at the Burial.

Joseph E. McDonald died last night. At 9 o'clock in the evening he passed into a state of unconsciousness, and at 11:35 o'clock Dr. O. S. Rannels, who leaned above his bed, turned solemnly away and whispered:

"It is over."

Not until Saturday did Senator McDonald relinquish the hope of final recovery. He fully realized that his condition was critical, with mighty odds against him, but he was a man of strong will and sturdy constitution, and he determined to conquer, if it were possible. He was a brave fight he made, and when he knew that the end was near he uttered no word of murmuring.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon Rev. M. L. Haines, of the First Presbyterian church, in the absence of Rev. Joseph Milburn, of the Second church, to which Mr. McDonald belonged, administered the sacrament of communion. The dying man had looked forward to this ceremony all day with eager expectancy, and he was as alert as possible in anticipation of it. He seemed in truth to have been upheld by a faithful strength during the preceding hours, for when he had partaken of the broken bread and the wine he sank almost immediately into a state of great weakness. In that condition he lay conscious, but rarely speaking, until 9 o'clock, as related above.

The elders of the Second Presbyterian church, John M. Butler, T. A. Morris, W. S. Hubbard, John S. Spence, D. W. Collins and Judge L. C. Walker, were present, and with Mr. McDonald, partook of the communion. The sacred emblems were placed in Mr. McDonald's hand by Mr. Butler, his partner and warm friend for many years. At the close of the impressive rite Mr. McDonald summoned all his strength said:

"As I thus acknowledge my obligations I bring my answer to a close. There have been many triumphs and a few failures, but in the main I have purposed in my heart to cleave to the right."

"As I take my leave of the things of this life, I turn over my affairs to the hands of my Redeemer with a perfect trust and confidence."

He then took the hand of every person in the room, after which all retired, and until the end none but the physician and members of the family were admitted to his presence.

During the forenoon of Saturday Senator McDonald, feeling that he was growing weaker, almost lost hope. In the evening, while Dr. Rannels was by his side, he was seized with a fit of vomiting, at which the physician turned away and shook his head. The patient noted this significant act and asked:

"Is that your verdict, doctor?"

"I am afraid it is," the doctor replied; "do you fear the worst?"

"Not in the least," was the answer.

During the day yesterday, Mr. McDonald, knowing that dissolution was very near, gave directions to the family concerning the disposition of some private matters, and spoke briefly of his funeral arrangements. He was two weeks, however, to utter more than a few words at a time. In the evening all the members of the family gathered in, and there were at the bedside at the moment of dissolution Mrs. McDonald, Malcomb McDonald, the eldest son; J. B. Caldwell, of Jeffersonville, a son-in-law; W. D. Kerr, a half-brother; Mrs. Frances March, a sister; Mrs. W. C. Shepherd, a niece; Miss Jessie McDonald, a granddaughter; Miss Lydia Jenkins, the housekeeper, and Dr. O. S. Rannels, the physician.

A BRAVE FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Dr. Rannels tells of the Patient's Determination.

INDIANAPOLIS, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1891.

He made one of the most vigorous campaigns in the political history of Indiana, but the tide all over the country was against the Democracy, and Indiana and the North generally were Republican. Mr. McDonald, however, receiving five thousand more votes than were cast for the head of the Democratic ticket two years previously.

Although defeated, this campaign lifted Mr. McDonald into national prominence. The assiduous practice of his profession occupied the attention of Mr. McDonald after this until 1874. He was active in the political councils and campaigns of his party, but aspired to no public office and accepted no leadership. In 1875 he was chosen chairman of the State central committee. Here his remarkable executive powers and his sagacity had full opportunity for exercise, and the Democratic State ticket was elected by 10,000 majority.

In 1875 the term of Hon. D. D. Pratt as United States Senator from this State expired, and the Legislature elected in 1874 was entitled to elect a successor. The name of Mr. McDonald was most prominently mentioned in connection with this position, but it was early discovered that serious opposition to his election would be manifested, in consequence of his well-known hard-money theories. Growing out of this opposition occurred an incident which illustrates, in the strongest manner, Mr. McDonald's integrity and devotion to principle.

A warm personal friend who was thoroughly advised of the character of the opposition, and aware that it could be removed by a little temporary concession to the opinion of the opposing members of the Legislature, and insisted that his position was the proper course to pursue. Mr. McDonald listened attentively, and then placing his hand on his friend's shoulder, earnestly declared that he would not alter a word in my record on the financial question to be made a Senator for life! The contest ended, as is well known, in Mr. McDonald's election, and he took his seat in the Senate March 5, 1876.

During his senatorial career he was always active in the performance of his duties, and did not hesitate to take a personal part in the discussion of the most important questions. He occupied the Senate during the period of his membership. His participation in the debate concerning the admission of the vote of Louisiana in 1876 was of such a character, as to able and dignified manner, to have been a writer of that period. At once advanced him to the very front rank of constitutional lawyers. During his senatorial career Mr. McDonald took a conspicuous part in the debates on financial questions. He was from the beginning an advocate of hard money, and vehement and persistent in the demand that all paper money should be convertible at its full value. Many of his speeches on financial questions were the very highest order of ability, and attracted at the time wide attention. It is to be noted that at the period when he was thus denouncing "hard money" and demanding only a currency of gold and silver, he was almost alone in his position, not only in his own party in Indiana, but almost throughout the entire West. On the tariff question, too, Mr. McDonald was a decided and plain-spoken advocate of protection. He was hardly ready to admit what he believed. His convictions upon that great subject he once expressed as follows:

To state my position on this important question, in language that will be understood, I will say I am in favor of a tariff revenue, with such incidental protection as would be necessary to secure the adjustment of the tariff for revenue purposes. The protection of the tariff is not the end, but the means to the end, and I believe also in reaching the necessary result by such measures as will not unduly disturb the business of the country.

His reading and study during the five years of his apprenticeship had built a solid foundation for the education which he was bent upon obtaining, and when he was released from his bond to his employer, he entered one of the classes of Vassar College, at Crawfordville. He studied there at Albany (now DePaul) University, at Greenacres three years, supporting himself in part by saddle-making, and in part by teaching school bellows. Then came a year in a country store owned by his brother at Williamsport, Warren county, and then in 1842 he began the study of law, not more earnestly than he had done, but of itself alone. He entered the office of Zebulon Baird, at Lafayette, then in the office of the late Judge J. B. Caldwell, in 1843 he was admitted to the bar. In those days there had the old-fashioned notion that a lawyer should give evidence of knowing something of what he professed to know before he should receive permission to appear before the people and take their money in his professional capacity; so young McDonald was examined by the Supreme Court of Indiana when it consisted of Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan.

Before he received his license to practice he was nominated to the office of county prosecutor and elected over his Whig competitor, one of the prominent members of the Lafayette bar. It is a little coincidence that this was the first election by the people of the State in which the Whig party was victorious. He was elected in 1845, and in 1846 he was re-elected, holding the office in all four years, and then in 1847 removed to Crawfordville, where he began practice. Two years afterward he was elected to Congress, and in 1850 he resigned his law practice, he prosecuted it steadily until 1856.

A LAWYER AND STATESMAN.

Well Equipped When Admitted to the Bar—His Campaigns.

It has been said of Mr. McDonald that "when he was admitted to the bar he was not a mere law student; he was an educated lawyer, and had been thoroughly imbued with both the theory and practice of law. In 1856 he was elected Attorney-General of the State, and re-elected in 1858 for two years more. In 1859 he moved to Indianapolis, having formed a partnership with Judge Addison L. Roache, which continued with great prosperity until 1872, when Judge Roache retired from the firm on account of his health. Soon afterward Mr. McDonald formed a partnership with John M. Butler, which continued until the death of Senator McDonald's death.

Mr. McDonald, representing McDonald & Butler here, and Bright & Simons, of Washington, had an office at the national capital. The firm there was first known as McDonald, Simons & Bright. Since Simons' death Mr. Fay appears in the firm name. The firm's business has largely been in the Federal Claims Court, and Mr. McDonald has there added much to his reputation.

In 1864 the Democratic State Convention placed Mr. McDonald in nomination for Governor, his opponent being the late Governor Morton. This was one of the most bitter and exciting campaigns that ever occurred in the State, but the charges of disloyalty and treachery made against many leaders of his party were never applied to McDonald. His feelings in regard to the war were shown in his speech made when accepting the gubernatorial nomination. Said he:

While I stand opposed to the civil policy of the administration conducting the war, I honor from the very depths of my heart the American volunteer who has responded to the promptings of his patriotic impulses, and freely sacrificed his life and property to preserve his country from dissolution and anarchy.

He made one of the most vigorous campaigns in the political history of Indiana, but the tide all over the country was against the Democracy, and Indiana and the North generally were Republican. Mr. McDonald, however, receiving five thousand more votes than were cast for the head of the Democratic ticket two years previously.

Although defeated, this campaign lifted Mr. McDonald into national prominence. The assiduous practice of his profession occupied the attention of Mr. McDonald after this until 1874. He was active in the political councils and campaigns of his party, but aspired to no public office and accepted no leadership. In 1875 he was chosen chairman of the State central committee. Here his remarkable executive powers and his sagacity had full opportunity for exercise, and the Democratic State ticket was elected by 10,000 majority.

In 1875 the term of Hon. D. D. Pratt as United States Senator from this State expired, and the Legislature elected in 1874 was entitled to elect a successor. The name of Mr. McDonald was most prominently mentioned in connection with this position, but it was early discovered that serious opposition to his election would be manifested, in consequence of his well-known hard-money theories. Growing out of this opposition occurred an incident which illustrates, in the strongest manner, Mr. McDonald's integrity and devotion to principle.

A warm personal friend who was thoroughly advised of the character of the opposition, and aware that it could be removed by a little temporary concession to the opinion of the opposing members of the Legislature, and insisted that his position was the proper course to pursue. Mr. McDonald listened attentively, and then placing his hand on his friend's shoulder, earnestly declared that he would not alter a word in my record on the financial question to be made a Senator for life! The contest ended, as is well known, in Mr. McDonald's election, and he took his seat in the Senate March 5, 1876.

During his senatorial career he was always active in the performance of his duties, and did not hesitate to take a personal part in the discussion of the most important questions. He occupied the Senate during the period of his membership. His participation in the debate concerning the admission of the vote of Louisiana in 1876 was of such a character, as to able and dignified manner, to have been a writer of that period. At once advanced him to the very front rank of constitutional lawyers. During his senatorial career Mr. McDonald took a conspicuous part in the debates on financial questions. He was from the beginning an advocate of hard money, and vehement and persistent in the demand that all paper money should be convertible at its full value. Many of his speeches on financial questions were the very highest order of ability, and attracted at the time wide attention. It is to be noted that at the period when he was thus denouncing "hard money" and demanding only a currency of gold and silver, he was almost alone in his position, not only in his own party in Indiana, but almost throughout the entire West. On the tariff question, too, Mr. McDonald was a decided and plain-spoken advocate of protection. He was hardly ready to admit what he believed. His convictions upon that great subject he once expressed as follows:

To state my position on this important question, in language that will be understood, I will say I am in favor of a tariff revenue, with such incidental protection as would be necessary to secure the adjustment of the tariff for revenue purposes. The protection of the tariff is not the end, but the means to the end, and I believe also in reaching the necessary result by such measures as will not unduly disturb the business of the country.

His reading and study during the five years of his apprenticeship had built a solid foundation for the education which he was bent upon obtaining, and when he was released from his bond to his employer, he entered one of the classes of Vassar College, at Crawfordville. He studied there at Albany (now DePaul) University, at Greenacres three years, supporting himself in part by saddle-making, and in part by teaching school bellows. Then came a year in a country store owned by his brother at Williamsport, Warren county, and then in 1842 he began the study of law, not more earnestly than he had done, but of itself alone. He entered the office of Zebulon Baird, at Lafayette, then in the office of the late Judge J. B. Caldwell, in 1843 he was admitted to the bar. In those days there had the old-fashioned notion that a lawyer should give evidence of knowing something of what he professed to know before he should receive permission to appear before the people and take their money in his professional capacity; so young McDonald was examined by the Supreme Court of Indiana when it consisted of Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan.

Before he received his license to practice he was nominated to the office of county prosecutor and elected over his Whig competitor, one of the prominent members of the Lafayette bar. It is a little coincidence that this was the first election by the people of the State in which the Whig party was victorious. He was elected in 1845, and in 1846 he was re-elected, holding the office in all four years, and then in 1847 removed to Crawfordville, where he began practice. Two years afterward he was elected to Congress, and in 1850 he resigned his law practice, he prosecuted it steadily until 1856.

MET DEATH BY VIOLENCE

ROCKFORD, Va., June 22.—Houston O'Bohannon, of this city, shot and mortally wounded H. N. Trout, at Troutville, yesterday. O'Bohannon accused Trout of circulating reports derogatory to his character. The murderer then went to a house close by and committed suicide. Trout was a detective. O'Bohannon was a flagman.

JOHNSVILLE, Ill., June 22.—Joseph Hayes, one of a crowd of pickpockets from Chicago, was killed here yesterday. It is said that Hayes was a "shell-worker," that he and four companions climbed into a farmer's wagon and that he tried to rob the man, who hit him over the head, knocking him off the wagon, which ran over him. An inquest was held, with two of the dead man's friends as witnesses. They swore that he accidentally fell off the wagon and was killed by the railroad engine.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Dominico Di Cristofano, an Italian, thirty-one years old, was stabbed to death in a lodging house in this city last night. There were a dozen or more Italians in the saloon, and after drinking all the afternoon, a quarrel started. Chairs and other furniture were used freely, and in the fight Cristofano received his death blow. Who stabbed him is not known.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 22.—The bad feeling which exists between union and non-union molders led to a row Saturday night, which resulted in a charge of murder being made against one of the combatants. Richard Sexton, a union molder, is at the hospital shot through his breast. William Kammerer is locked up at Central police station with a badly slashed head, and several others of the two clans are nursing more or less severe injuries.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—An excursion train of fifteen cars, which left this city yesterday afternoon on the Nickel Plate road, was wrecked on the track near Lorain and seven cars were wrecked. The train was loaded with street-railway employees and their families who were going to Oak Point, a pleasure resort on the lake shore. Henry Rogers, president of the street-railway, was crushed to death, and thirty persons were injured, some quite seriously.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 22.—A special to the Times says: The prisoners at Cline City, Okla., who were being transported to the State Prison at McAlester, were killed in the melee which resulted.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 22.—During the fog yesterday, a double-headed freight train, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, collided with an engine and a passenger train. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The crash was terrific. George Brown, engineer of the south-bound train, was caught in the wreck, and pinned down under the engine for three hours. One arm and both legs were broken, and he will die. He has a wife and eight children, and a sister, Mrs. Williams. The engineers died, and each other until they were but a few rods apart, and both going at high speed. The

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FIELD, LIVERY
AND WALL-CAS-
are.
H SAWDUST AT
Works.
DISALE OF ME-
J. J. Bunker.
PPER-PLATE BR.
at Dorfers.
LINGTON, J. L. L.
Pewsters, 78, 118
and SALOON TIK-
B Birch avcs., West
ROOM IN CEN-
prices 60c. Address
BEN. HUGGY OF
easy terms. Call
FOR ALL SEWING
Office, 172 E. Wash-
NERNY. ONE OF
city, splendid cas-
low rent, every-
other business pa-
A large chance for
30c East Washing-
L.
SUIT, J. L. BAE
C. A. WARREN
AN. HADLEY
ONEY, GREGORY
CENT. HORAC
Bloss.
AN. FOSTER
Bloss.
N. J. M. OFFER
Clothing at
Washington st.
ALL VERY REA-
C. N. Delaware.
VILL. PLINGO
N. Virginia Nook
NIGHT, NO COMM-
Bent's Bank, 1
BUMS TO BUY
at monthly. C. B
D DOLLARS NOV
C. B. Warburton, 2
CENT. BUILDING
ased. Newton Toda
FARMS ON CITY
nable. Thomas G
ED ON FURNI-
ces and other prop-
ANY HAVE FOR
good city property
Virginia.
OF \$20, \$30, \$50, \$100
ready, no delay, see
to E. Market street.
MONEY. PAY IN
No delay. Reason-
at Market street.
ON FARM AND
on on business prop-
Scott, N. E. Dela-
OF \$10 TO \$20
rates of interest. A
our care to be trans-
ready. Also, New-
York.
MONEY IN ANY
\$5,000, on very easy
can accommodate
fully loan on city or
Virginia.
MONEY TO LOAN.
to investor greater
than other associa-
at Bay and Look-
the Building.

AGE—THE DICKSON STORAGE
Transfer Company's (registered) wareh

W. Maryland st.
D. WAREHOUSE,
Carpenters street, cor-
ner; low-rate insu-
rance; 2 South Main
Warehouse tele-
phone 100.

W. CARDS.

ally.
East 12:15, 7:00
11:45, 11:30, 11:15,
11:05, 10:50, 10:40,
10:25, 10:10, 9:25,
8:55, 8:40, 8:15, 7:55,
black face type;
12. 2. 14.
AM PM PM
78 85 94 6 3 3
78 85 94 3 0 1
5 8 11 5 4 5 0 0 0
for Anderson and
No. 24 11:55 a. m.
Muncie 11:10 a. m.
all 12:30 trains
all 12:30 noon. No
p. m.

7. 8. 17.
PM AM PM
..... 12 00
..... 7 10 120
..... 7 10 120
..... 4 12 00
..... 10 59 7 45 120
..... 10 55 7 30 120
..... 10 50 7 20 120
..... 10 50 7 20 120

ols U to n Stat

Pennsylvania Line

North—South.
Standard Time.
Balti-) d 4:45 am.
d 8:00 pm.
d 5:30 pm.
11:40 am., d 12:40
am.; arrive from
Richmond, 4:40,
and, 9 am.
6 am., d 11:20 pm.
45 pm., d 3:30 am.
6 am., 8:00 am.,
Louisville, d 11:00
am.
d 3:30 pm.; arrive
at Cairo, 7:30 am.,
Capeans and Cairo,
Sept. Sunday.
1908.

IS AND THE WEST.
Annapolis as follows:
11:30 am.—1 pm.,
Terry House for E
superior 11 pm train.
to accomodations
1:40 am., 4:10 am.
Terry House and
on through train.
ply to ticket agents
inner, District Zoo

THE BEST LINE

**NATI,
FINEST ON EARTH**

Only Pullman Per-
safety Vestibule
Service, with Din-
g, between
and Cincinnati.
at our day times
to Kentucky ave.
from Union Station

Depart. Arrive
1:30am 11:30am
11:30am. 7:30am
5:30pm 10:30am
7:30pm 12:30am
8:30pm 9:30am

DAY.

VESTIBULED

ELMAN CARLINE

POLIN
man Vest.
12:30 am. 11:30am
5:30 pm.
10:30am Vest.
4:30 am. 12:30am
7:30 am. 5:30pm
for Chicago stand
and can be taken
Illinois street and

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED AT 100 N. W. Washington St.

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.,

Entered at the Postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Carried by carriers in Indianapolis and surrounding towns at 10 cents a week; single copies 5 cents.

By mail, postage prepaid, 10 cents per month, or by express, payable in advance.

Postage on single copies of The News, in wrapper, 1 cent.

Special want advertisements or "Wanted" notices, word for each insertion, (must be headed by "Wanted" for same day's insertion); nothing less than ten words counted.

Display advertisements vary in price, according to time and position. No advertisement inserted on editorial matter.

Correspondence containing news of interest and importance is desired from all parts of the state, and will be paid for if desired.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Rejected MSS. will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed. Persons sending articles should mark them for return.

Persons desiring The Indianapolis News served at their homes should send by postal note, or by order through telephone No. 10.

Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

The date printed on the wrapper of each issue indicates the time when the subscription expires.

Specimen numbers sent free on application. Remittances, drafts, checks and postal orders should be made payable to the order of JOHN H. HOLLIDAY & CO.

Telephone Calls.

Editorial Rooms, 100 N. W. Washington St.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1891.

This paper guarantees:

1. That it has a larger bona-fide circulation than all other Indianapolis dailies combined.

2. That its circulation in towns outside of Indianapolis exceeds the entire circulation of any other Indianapolis newspaper.

3. That it has the largest bona-fide circulation in America in proportion to population of city.

4. That it exceeds in size any other Indiana daily.

Circulation of The Indianapolis News for quarter ending June 1 was an average of 50,500 for each day.

WAR is threatened in Asia between the French and the Siamese.

A CHURCH in Connecticut has set the example of utilizing its pretty girls as ushers.

BERNHARDT has just invested \$52,000 in Paris real estate, paid for by curious Americans at \$3 a head.

KARNE WILLIAM has snubbed the idea of a Guelph party in Hanover. He proposes to get Germany for German.

The present hot spell may be partly due to the "burning issues" which the politicians are presenting to the people.

GRAND preparations are being made in England for the reception of Emperor William, who is to visit his grandmother, Queen Victoria.

GENERAL GROSVENOR will get that foreign trip just the same, only he will go as a World's Fair, instead of an immigration commissioner.

Now that University Park is to be beautified with flowers, let the Pennsylvania side be sprinkled. At present the dust from that side is destroying the beauty of the park.

When Dr. Heber Newton returns from Europe his soundness in theological matters will be inquired into. The rector of All Souls will be investigated by the rector of The Heavenly Rest. What's in a name?

PHILADELPHIA lawyers have been credited with a good deal of "mumfintine" in times past, but it will hardly be sufficient to pull Treasurer Bardsley out of the hole. If sentenced to the full extent of the law, he will be given eighty-five years on twenty-two distinct counts.

THERE is every reason to believe that we shall revel in peaches this year, as the prospects for a crop were never better. The season is too far advanced for them to be injured by the weather, and the present abundance of strawberry shortcake is sure to be followed by peach cobbler galore.

SCOTTISH at the occult possibilities of theosophy are having sport over the fact that during her eight days' voyage across the ocean Mrs. Annie Besant received no warning of Madame Blavatsky's death, which occurred the day after she sailed. Perhaps this was because of the Madame's antipathy for water for any purpose.

THERE is every prospect that the public feeling in France will be strong enough to compel the prosecution of DeLessaup, now nearly ninety years of age. He can address to his old friends and associates the apostrophe of Cardinal Wolsey: "Had I but served my God as I have served thee, he would not in mine age have left me to mine enemies."

SUNDAY and today have been ideal summer days, and the city has presented a beautiful appearance with its fresh, green verdure and the myriads of decorations in honor of the Turnfest. All visitors comment upon the opportunities and natural advantages that exist here for the making a handsome city, and with a well-administered municipal government, this will be accomplished.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean in an able editorial on ex-Senator McDonald, last week, made a strange blunder in saying that he was defeated for re-election to the Senate in 1881 by Mr. Voorhees. He was defeated because his party was defeated in 1880, and General Harrison was his successor. Senator Voorhees entered the Senate in 1887 as the successor of Senator Morton, and has held that seat continuously since. The Inter-Ocean is so inaccurate usually in its statement of history that this slip is all the more surprising.

To Protect American Institutions.

The National League for the Protection of American Institutions has issued a statement of its first year's work. This League was incorporated December 24, 1889, and entered upon systematic work

the following May. An outline of its principles and purposes and the text of the desired XVIIth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was sent to a list of the distinguished citizens of the country and over five thousand responses were received expressing approval of the scheme. The object of the League is, as its name implies, to preserve intact American institutions and guarantee the absolute separation of the functions of Church and State. The amendment desired, and which they have asked the President to recommend in his next message, is as follows: "No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free use thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, aiding or maintaining, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or society, or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control." The League proposes to submit this amendment to Congress, to ask its indorsement by the political conventions and to arouse public sentiment upon its necessity. Much work has already been done in this direction, and investigation has shown a greater necessity for it than the average citizen would imagine. Public moneys are appropriated for sectarian purposes to a greater extent than is generally supposed, and there are in certain directions organized efforts to effect a union of Church and State. The constitutions of twenty-three States, or over one-half, do not prohibit appropriations for sectarian purposes. In Indiana this prohibition extends only to religious and theological institutions. The League is desirous of both moral and financial support. The secretary is James M. King, and the headquarters is established at No. 140 Nassau street, New York city.

Joseph E. McDonald.

A sturdy and notable figure has passed out of life, to the general regret. It is that of a man who has impressed himself upon his times, and whose influence has been felt not alone in his community and commonwealth, but in the broad area of his country. He was a fine specimen of what manhood may be evolved by American citizenship; another of the many noble examples which will show the coming generations that large advantages are not necessary to successful results. His natural abilities were of a substantial and not showy character; humor was not a conspicuous trait, and imagination, if not lacking, was not influential. The bent of his mind was toward practicality. He had good sense, good judgment in most things, patience, industry, self-control; qualities which often are regarded as homely, but which do more for the individual and the world than all the erratic brilliancy of minds rated higher. It is these qualities that make the "stayers" in life, the steady plodders who keep moving and some day produce great achievements or manifest powers equal to any demand upon them. They bore their proper fruit in the life of Mr. McDonald, and produced a combination of force and ability which will not be fully estimated until its absence is felt. It must be recalled that he was always equal to his opportunity. No emergency of life or call of duty found him unprepared, so far as the world knew. He has said himself that he had made few failures, and if he meant those in his relations to the public, certainly they were not such as any one man could have prevented.

He was a man of heart and conscience. Had he not been he could not have received and kept the confidence and friendship of many who were opposed to him politically in the fiercest strain. This people has been subjected to. He made friends and kept them. He was courageous and followed his conscience. When a candidate for Senator, his party was largely influenced by the soft-money element, but he avowed the convictions of his life in no doubtful way and advocated sound monetary principles, though urged to keep silence. He felt that he must speak, even if he lost the coveted honor, and in the storm of opposition that followed he never bowed his head. This was not a single instance. When he had convictions upon a subject he held to them tenaciously, and it may be said truly that "his trumpet gave forth no uncertain sound." So, by the exercise of these qualities of mind and heart, by his industry, patience, kindness and courage, he wrought a good life, having much of joy but holding somewhat of trial and sorrow as all lives must. He wrought a life which is an example and inspiration in many respects, the remembrance of which will be cherished. It passed beyond the allotted boundary, was laid down as a well-worn garment, and the end was peace.

One View of England's Scandal.

The baccarat scandal at Tranby Croft has been like a pebble in the waters, whose circles from the disturbance are said to reach into limitless space. There was merely an English country seat, one of hundreds, a small party attending the races, dining and drinking heavily and spending the night at the gambling table; an event of every day occurrence, happening possibly at that very hour in various other aristocratic country and city places. How, then, is it that the event has stirred all Europe and America, engaged the attention of the great newspapers of the world, called forth the denunciations of the pulpit and aroused a discussion wherever two or three are gathered together? Simply because, through a combination of circumstances, the matter was brought into the courts of England and thus became the property of the public. Nothing was developed that was not known to be a matter of common occurrence, the Prince of Wales, the English aristocracy, distinguished army officers, highly bred women playing cards for money: what is surprising in that? Gaming is a universal habit in England; a game of cards without money is the exception, and women play as freely as men. And yet this wave of indignation

that sweeps over the country, what does it mean?

It shows simply this, that in England the salvation of the government lies with the middle classes and they are comparatively free from the vices that corrupt alike the very highest and the very lowest. They are fully aware of the profligacy of the court and the aristocracy, but they are compelled to submit. When, however, an opportunity comes for a protest, they make it in no uncertain tones. The independent press of England represents this class. It realizes that the nation must be preserved in spite of its "nobility," and not through them. The sympathy with Gordon Cumming is not through a tolerance for his vices, but because he was made a scapegoat; the condemnation of the Prince of Wales is not because of this one particular case, but is rather the long pent-up indignation over his course for years. The effect it may have upon the future King is a secondary matter. It is valuable as showing that a healthy public sentiment exists, and the example of wealth and aristocracy has not been sufficient to corrupt the integrity of that bone and sinew of a government, the common people. It is also gratifying to note the fearless and outspoken comments which prove the existence of an unenslaved and incorruptible press. There is a future for England which is not founded upon her throne or her established church.

In the United States, but one paper of influence, the New York Sun, has condemned the conduct of the baccarat party. We have no ruling aristocracy here. The classes which would like to usurp this privilege have a frail tenure that is not likely to serve more than one or two generations. And yet, while they do exist, they possess an example and influence that make themselves felt. It will not do for us to assume too great a virtue. We owe our good behavior quite as much to circumstance as to character. Our "court life," as illustrated by Washington society, is not of a nature to demand a wide imitation, nor is the so-called aristocracy in many of our cities entirely above reproach in its habits and practices. It is so ephemeral, so subject to vicissitudes that it has not an opportunity to become grounded in its excesses, but if it had generations of unbridled license behind it, and a sure thing on generations of wealth and power ahead of it, there is no reason to believe it would be immeasurably superior to its English cousins. In every community the wealthy and fashionable classes, who constitute what is called "society," set an example which is copied in a greater or less degree by those in different grades of life. Would not a "baccarat scandal," with all of its disgraced accompaniments, be possible in certain American circles? And are we so correct in our ideas and practices in regard to these points in question, that we can afford to throw stones across the water?

AROUND THE HORIZON.

The "holy coast," alleged to be the seamen's haven of refuge, will be on exhibition in Trave Cathedral, Germany, in August. It has been on exhibition, at long intervals, for seven hundred years, and attracts enormous crowds of pilgrims. The railroads are making preparations to carry forty thousand people daily.

Our distinguished Americans abroad seem to be having a pretty good time, with banquets, dinners, receptions, drives, etc. With high official positions, and plenty of money they are in clover, so to speak.

"Do Monkeys Talk?" is a question that is attracting some interest from scientists nowadays. They should listen to the conversation between some of our society dudes and dudines.

Which do you prefer, politically speaking, a surplus or a deficit in the Treasury? A statement proving that either one exists will be furnished upon application to head-quarters.

Mr. Blaine is reported as "entirely free from organic trouble." It looks very much as if the "organs" intended to make him no end of trouble.

The path of the explorer is full of danger. The drowning is reported of six of the party who went to Alaska to attempt the ascent of Mt. Elias.

The Prince of Wales is a direct descendant of King Alfred, being the thirty-third grandson.

This is the season when the advent of the yellow shoe drives the bootblack out of the business.

Physical Development as a Guide.

A paper on the scientific measurement of children was read before the Bromley (England) Naturalists' Society. The author, Rev. H. A. Soames, said he found such measurements as he described, taken every term, a good guide as to whether his pupils could be pressed with work or not. "If the increase is regular and the weight fair, according to the height, I do not fear to press them; but, if on the other hand, the weight is low, or if the height increases and not the weight, or if the increase in height is too rapid, I think it a very fair excuse for laziness, and take good care that too much work is not expected from them."

An Appreciative Sight-Seeer.

(Louisville Times.)

A Louisville bride who was married shortly after Easter, and whose wedding was a most gorgeous affair, seems to have a queer idea of the historic places that she is now visiting. Almost immediately after her wedding she started on a bridal tour to Europe, and is now in England. In a letter to one of her relatives, among other things, she said that she was "very much disappointed in the Tower of London, it was so gloomy."

A Pointer For Fornicators.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.))

Sherman is the biggest man Ohio has had in the past thirty years, with the exception, perhaps, of Chase, and that State has been a part of the case that was tried before Garfield and many other able and worthy men in this time. Ohio can not afford to retire Sherman as one of its greatest public men, and to let the name of a third-rate politician.

Beetles on the Potato Vine.

(Newburg Recorder.)

You can put your finger on them in every community. They are regular tatters. They go everywhere and with everybody, but have no true friends. They are about as much good to a community as the beetle is to the potato vine.

Regarding Oblivious Poetry.

(Thornton Argus.)

If you are intelligent you certainly can drop to a publisher does not want this so-called poetry at anything less than a three-time advertising rate.

A Scientific Explanation.

(Miner's Weekly.)

"Why do you want to get married?" "O, hardly has anything to do with it, I suppose."

The Kind of a Man.

The kind of a man for you and me! He is the world's most precious thing; And smitten as low as the wrong reeds, With a knotted faith and force-like faith; And lives the life he is prone to give; And loves where most is the need of love; His voice is clear to the deaf man's ears; And his face shines through the blind man's tears.

The light shines out where the clouds were dim; And the widow's prayer goes up for him; And the sick man sees the sun once more; And out o'er the barren fields he sees Springing blades and waving trees; Feeling as only the dying may.

That God's own servant has come that way, Smoothing the path with his loving feet; Through the golden gate where his loved has gone.

The kind of a man for me and you? However little of worth we do, He credits faith, and abides in trust; That time will teach us how more to just.

He looks on sin with pitying eyes— Even as the Lord, since paradise— Else, should we read, through our sins should pass; As scarlet, they shall be white as snow— That the bad are as good as the good are bad; And strike straight out for the right—and he is the kind of a man for you and me.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

"SCRAPES."

A Pittsburgh firm has been invited to ship coal to Denmark.

Lusi, the last of the servants of Dr. Livingston in his African travels, is dead.

One of Tampa's principal cigar factories was burnt out last night.

Souvenir spoons of Brooklyn, N. Y., have the handle ending with the bust of Tammany.

There is a petrified forest containing trees of enormous size in Humboldt county, California.

At Griffin, Ga., a king snake was seen to swallow a green snake several inches longer than its own body.

Photographs of the sun are said to show that the great solar flares make a complete revolution in eleven years.

Some idea of John D. Rockefeller's wealth may be had when it is known that his income is \$25,000 a day.

Every workman in Japan wears on his cap an electric battery of four cells giving his business and his employer's name.

A family at Newport, the summer resort, employ a cook whose only duty is to make "some kind of a new sauce every day."

It is assumed that hundreds of thousands of "dead" worth of goods have been buried with the dead in New York cemeteries.

The Union Pacific trestle-bridge near Dallas, Oregon, 325 feet long, was recently run in twenty-four hours after being burned.

A letter-carrier at Wheeling, W. Va., successfully delivered a letter to a man with the name of George Schweitzerzweizer.

For the first time in twenty-five years no one was sentenced to receive lashes at the recently ended term of the Kent county (Delaware) court.

St. Louis electric lamp cleaners have noticed that the amount of dust on their shoes this season, which the light had been attracted to their death.

A Chicago woman sued for divorce, alleging non-support. Her husband has made affidavit that he had given her \$10,000 during the last eight years.

An interesting New York paper printed a picture of a noted judge in place of Kilrain, the prize fighter, the morning after the pugilistic encounter.

A Spanish (Ind.) woman, who slipped into a mud-puddle while trying to board a street car, threatens to sue the company for the price of a new spring suit and a cart-wheel hat.

According to the brewers' handbook 30,000 barrels of beer were consumed in this country during the year ending May 1, an excess of more than 3,000,000 barrels over the previous year.

A housebreaker in Kalamazoo, Mich., was recently captured because of his foolishness in using a parlor match to light his way, the noise attendant upon striking the match awakening a sleeper in the room.

The smallest screws in the world are used in the manufacture of watches.

The screw in the fourth jewel wheel, that looks to the naked eye like a bit of dust, is so small that a lady's thumb would hold 100,000 of them.

Thomas Cooper and wife, who live near Elmhurst, Ill., have four daughters. All except one married widows' sons, and all of them the youngest of the family, and all married the third Sunday in the month.

In the jungle of Sumatra is found an enormous spider, which measures three inches across the body and seven across the legs. It is black in color, with red and yellow markings. It spins a geometrical web about four feet in diameter between two trees.

Bishop French, of England, who died recently in Arabia, was known as "that many-tongued man of Lahore," for he could preach in English, Persian, Hindustani, Pushto, Hindi, Urdu, and Punjabi, and was an eminent scholar in Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, Greek and Latin.

A fifteen-year-old negro boy in Talbot county, Georgia, whose favorite sport was butting his head against the door of his neighborhood, has been adjudged a lunatic and will be sent to the asylum. It is thought that the insanity was caused by a concussion of the brain in one of these contests.

A voice of the west, who is situated on the Galway terrace, the latest satire of a newpaper at Seventh and Chestnut yesterday by insidious remarks on a ballroom; and the satirist, having got a car full of his kind, called his victim's name in tantalizing falsetto: "O, what stinging whisks!" [Philadelphia Record.]

A house cat belonging to J. C. Barry, of Pine Hill, Fla., caught a large rabbit the other night and dragged it to the house and into the kitchen, where the cat had a lot of kittens to feed. The cat was followed by a huge rattlesnake, who coiled himself up by the stove, probably waiting for a share of the rabbit, but the cat, with the attention of the family, and his snakeship was quickly dispatched.

"Sue" Powell, a young girl of Marple, Delaware county, while returning from school, saw a large black snake lying in the road. She tried to go by, but the snake showed fight, and would not let her. She then turned and ran back, when it chased her. Finding it was gaining on her she turned to fight it, but help did not arrive, and the snake was killed. It measured over four feet. [Philadelphia Ledger.]

Mrs. Mary Wilde, of Dubuque, Iowa, decided for highway purposes ten feet of her property, the consideration being \$1. Recently she sold her house and land, and found, upon examining the deed giving the right of way, that she had, through clerical errors, conveyed all her property to the public for \$1. According to its charter, the city can not deed back the property to Mrs. Wilde without submitting the question to a popular vote.

"This is a small case, gentlemen," said Judge Wing to the jury Tuesday morning in the case of the dogs and the cat. "It reminds me of the case that was tried before a colored friend and brother, 'way down South' years ago. It was his first case as trial justice, and he felt his dignity. He heard the law and the evidence and the arguments, and it came time for him to charge the jury. At his apparent hesitation one of the attorneys nudged him and said: 'Now, charge the jury,' and the judge said: 'I shall charge you a dollar and a-half.'" [Lewiston Journal.]

John W. Rankin, a Keokuk (Ia.) lawyer, says that he once caught General Grant while the latter was before Vicksburg. Following the capture of the general he entered a tent, spoke to a man who sat at a table there, smoking, and prolonged his chat over an hour, without learning who he was talking with, not revealing his own name. He did not let the man and inquired of the guard when Grant would probably return, did he discover that he had been in the presence of the great soldier. There was a man in the officer's camp who told him that he was in command of the beleaguered army.

THE OHIO CONVENTION.

WHAT THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

Various Opinions From Party and Independent Journals.—The Campaign Will Very Probably be Fought on Tariff Lines.

Let the People Choose.

(New York Herald (Ind.))

McKinley is nominated on high-tariff platform and the fight in Ohio is to be conducted on these lines only. That is as it should be. If the people believe in war as a means of peace, if they like to pay exorbitant prices in order that monopolies and advocates may grow richer while the laboring classes grow poorer, they will have an opportunity to say so. This is their government, and they ought to have what they want. Policies and laws are subject to their control, and when they express an opinion at the polls that ends the matter until they change their minds. McKinley says it is better to make the cost of living large than to make it small, and he proposes to fight the campaign on that statement. We don't believe it, the Democrats don't believe it, and we can't quite see how a man of sense can believe it. But if the people do believe it, why, that is their business, and we shall cheerfully acquiesce in their decision.

It is possible, however, that Mr. McKinley has chosen a platform which is an excellent one. Ohio is a strong Republican State, to be sure, but if the high tariff candidate doesn't make a losing fight he will be greatly surprised. All of us like the party which makes a man of sense believe that party or no party, we don't care to pay more for the necessities of life than they are worth.

The Disappearing Fair of It.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.))

Except in a single particular, the Ohio Republican convention did its work well. It framed a good platform and nominated an excellent ticket. Every consistent and earnest Republican can indorse the proclamation of principles made by that body, and Republicans everywhere will be pleased with the candidates chosen for Governor. The other members of the ticket are worthy and popular men, who will help to draw out the full party vote on election day. Major McKinley's nomination was foreseen even before his defeat at the hands of the Democratic gerrymander last fall. Considerations of propriety suggested him for the candidacy, and no other man was mentioned in connection with it made for election seems to be assured. The disappointing development of the convention was the hostility manifested by a certain section of the delegates toward John Sherman.

His Nomination the Proper Thing.

(Philadelphia Record (Ind.))

In nominating Mr. McKinley for Governor the Ohio Republican convention has done the obvious and proper thing. In so far as one man may stand for a party Mr. McKinley stands for the present Republican party. He represents its ruling faction and its real policy. To have chosen any other man would have been a confession of error. Mr. McKinley—considered apart from his leadership as the apostle of protection, and from his availability as a person entitled to the unqualified support of voters and protected interests—has the advantage of popular manners, a persuasive eloquence, and a clean record. His opponents well understood the task set before them in trying to compass his defeat. But the state to be fought for is of such national importance that personal considerations will be little considered. The effort to beat him will be a stubborn one.

His Candidacy of Special Significance.

(Chicago Record (Dem.))

Putting forward McKinley as its standard bearer the Republican party adopts that act as its own and leaves no standing room for those Republicans who oppose Blaineism to Mr. McKinley. McKinley is more than the candidate for Governor of Ohio. He is put forward in a way and at a time to make him the representative of the Republicanism of the entire country. The intention is to make the fight and his leadership on national issues and to make Ohio the scene of the first great battle in the contest for the presidency in 1892. His candidacy is, therefore, of special significance and his utterances are representative of his party and will be so regarded and treated.

Nothing of Promise in the Platform.

(Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.))

There is nothing in the ticket nominated or the platform adopted yesterday, or in the speeches delivered, that is promising for the thousands of voters who threaten to revolt from the old parties unless relief is offered.

On the contrary, the nominee for Governor is the most conspicuous representative of the high-tariff idea; the platform reiterates the old principles, with no notable variations, except the shuffle on silver; and the speeches are boastful of the achievements of the Republican party, and extol it as a party that has won every right, and upon which the distress among the agricultural people can not be charged.

Put in a Saving Clause.

(Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.))

The platform commends the McKinley bill as the ablest expression of the principle of protection. Such an indorsement would hardly be withheld after the nomination of Mr. McKinley to head the ticket, but it is well known that it does not express the views of many Republicans in and out of Ohio. It was reported that a party of the committee on resolutions thought it a safe plan simply to indorse the general doctrine of protection. This view was overruled, but it will be observed that it was deemed best to put in a saving clause looking to such modifications of the measure "as changed conditions of experience may require."

Growing Stronger Every Day.

(New York Press (Rep.))

Republicans all over the country will take new courage from the harmony and enthusiasm with which the Ohio State convention has named William McKinley for Governor. He is beyond all doubt the strongest candidate that could have been named, and growing stronger every day as time vindicates the great measure bearing his name—no one here, merely, but a whole code of laws for the development of American resources, the employment of American labor, the insuring of large supply and low prices to American consumers, and the increase of American national wealth.

McKinley Will Not Perfect.

(Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.))

There is an unequivocal indorsement of the McKinley bill by the Ohio Republican pledge of 1888, and suited to present conditions. It is not recognized as a perfect measure, for in economic legislation perfection is something impossible to attain. The law will be changed to meet public needs demonstrated by experience. This is a wholesome doctrine. The party holds fast to that which is good, not in a bigoted way, but with a proper regard for the future, having in view the adjustment of the tariff system to the state of the country.

Does He Need His Bill.

(Philadelphia Times (Ind.))

With McKinley's personal strength to aid him, he would be an inevitable candidate if the battle could be fought on old political lines; but his elements of weakness center about a program of a new tariff policy that imposed the highest taxes on the necessities of industry and of life ever levied in time of peace. This is McKinley's tariff; he must not only defend it, but he must stand or fall with it, and there is little promise of popular approval of his increased tariff taxes by the people of Ohio.

McKinley's Election Probable.

(Chicago Times (Dem.))

Napoleon McKinley has returned from Ellis. The probability is that he will reach Paris in safety. His Waterloo may be delayed, but it is inevitable. The Democrats have no strong expectation of carrying Ohio this year. Campbell best speaker in

1889 by nearly eleven thousand votes, though Harrison had carried the State by nearly twenty thousand. Campbell's opponent, however, was Foraker, a man who signally merited the defeat that overhauled him.

The Issue in the Fight.

(New York Tribune (Rep.))

The struggle between Mr. McKinley and Governor Campbell, should the latter be on the issues of the present tariff law. The question will be squarely presented whether or not the Federal Government shall levy enormous taxes, not only for the protection of home manufactures from ruinous foreign competition, but for the enrichment of the greedy farmers and shrews of the Republican party.

A Harmonious Convention.

(New York Tribune (Rep.))

The Ohio convention has done good work. Rivalry of leaders was put aside to perfect a harmonious union which will make the party irresistible. Major McKinley, nominated for Governor by acclamation, was centered in a speech of peculiar power. He opened a brave and aggressive campaign with a fearless loyalty to Republican convictions which can not fail to win. The platform is concise, fearless and forcible.

A Surprise.

(German Paper.)

Bride (just after the wedding)—Alfred, you promised to give me a grand surprise after we were married; say, what is it? Bridegroom (a widower)—I've got six children, my pet!

Can Not Ignore the Tariff.

(Washington Post (Ind.))

With Major McKinley as their candidate for Governor, it would be suicidal for the Ohio Republicans to attempt to ignore the tariff question.

The Beautiful Things of Life.

(Frankfort Crescent.)

Cultivate the beautiful. All nature teaches aesthetic taste.

Be Sure

IN THE COILS OF A BOA.

THE FAIR RAISING EXPERIENCE OF A HEALER IN ANIMALS.

He is Nearly Choked to Death by the Infernal Snake Before He Gets Away—He Will Be Careful After.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Over on Grand street, Williamsburg, Saturday afternoon, there was a struggle with a boa-constrictor that parallels the most thrilling stories of De Chauli and Stanley. Richard H. Doyle keeps an animal and bird store there. He is a strong young man, in the prime of life, and has been ill a day in certain years, but yesterday was in bed nursing a pair of bruised and discolored shoulders, with his neck swathed in flannel cloths, and groaning a little every time he moved. He managed to find time, occasionally, to bestow his fervent imprecations on the snake that was responsible for his misery. Mr. Doyle, some days ago, got a direct consignment of a large snake from the west coast of Africa. Not one of them was over fifteen feet long, and he had handled snakes before, but he thought no extra help was necessary for the boring of each individual reptile for a separate consignment, which was to be done on Saturday.

The story of Mr. Doyle's curious streak had been passed around in the ward and several friends had come in to see the boring done. Superintendent Chambers, of Hatterman's tin-works, was there. So was real estate dealer E. E. Smith, who lives with her husband on the west side of the city, and with her was little Florence, the twelve-year-old daughter of the animal dealer. "Now watch how I do it," exclaimed Mr. Doyle, with pardonable pride in his experience, as he picked up a somewhat dilapidated canvas bag and vanished into the rear room to get his first snake. The people in the store stood in a half circle around the door, in which Mr. Doyle was to be seen. The lid lay across the box. Mr. Doyle finally reappeared. The canvas bag was fairly alive. He had loosely tied a cord about his neck. "Wait till I get the box all right," said he, as he laid the bag down by the counter.

There was one hole in the bag which he had not noticed. The instant his back was turned, Mr. Snake began to wriggle out of it, and in an instant he was in Doyle's arms. He made a quick dash for little Florence and almost got her before the father had time to jump. But Mr. Doyle is an athlete, and when he leaped he landed on the back of the snake. Florence screamed and Mrs. Doyle ran upstairs with her. The men got into the street as fast as their legs would carry them. Mr. Doyle had told them he knew all about snakes, and they had no anxiety to give him points on the proper way to deal with this one. The dealer was left alone in the store with his whole weight on the neck of a fifteen-foot boa-constrictor, and no weapon at hand. He did not cry for help, though. He bent over and managed to catch the serpent with both hands just behind the head. Then he took his feet off, and the real struggle began. Mr. Snake was angry. Doyle was confident.

The instant the box felt himself free, but for the grasp about his neck, he made the best possible use of his advantage. In 30 seconds his coils were round about the dealer's shoulders, pinning his arms and stopping the circulation of the blood. One instant more and the last available coil was about Mr. Doyle's throat. That was serious. The man staggered up toward the counter. He could see two men eying him through the show-window, from the sidewalk. Neither of them dared to come in. With the exception of a second or two, almost believes that his time has come, the pinioned animal-merchant began rubbing Mr. Snake's head against the sharp corner of the counter. Mr. Doyle was growing black in the face. This was his final effort. He did not work everything was up with Mr. Doyle. Luckily the jamming of his head against the hard wood stunned Mr. Snake and his muscles began to relax. That first breath was grateful. Mr. Doyle's lungs. He hastily unwound the half-dead body of the boa, and keeping a fast grip on its neck, deposited it with the other snakes again. Then he struggled up stairs and fell back on a bed. Little Florence ran for a doctor.

Mr. Doyle said that his escape was almost a miracle. He had never had any trouble with snakes before, but he had looked upon them as easy to manage. "This one must have been irritated," he added, in explanation, "by having been thrust into the bag. May be there is a difference of temper in individual snakes. One thing I am sure of, that the reptile part of my business will be conducted warily hereafter."

OLD RECORDS STOLEN.

The Archives of New York State Despoiled by Thieves.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—Thieves have been at work in State archives. It is not yet fully known what papers and documents have been stolen, but a careful inventory is being taken by the Secretary of State to find out. The vandals seem to have appreciated the value of the time-stained originals, and to have confined themselves to the old colonial documents, hundreds of which are contained in the bulky volumes in the land board's room. "New York colonial MSS." is the title on each of the big shelves, which comprise three-hundred volumes and go back to 1800. The discovery of the thefts was made in an odd way. A recent catalogue of Merritt's old book store, No. 38 Broadway, made mention of the original indenture of Staten Island to the British by the Indians, dated 1670, for \$600. The attention of Clark Hooper, of the Commissioners of the Land Office, called to this, and a hurried search showed that the old paper was missing from the official files. Further investigation showed that other deeds were gone, and a genuine council of war was the result. Secretary of State Rice and his deputy, Mr. Benedict, called on Mr. Merritt to explain, and claimed the paper.

The firm showed that they came by the document in the ordinary course of business and had paid \$50 for it—"my under what the Indians originally got," as Mr. Benedict facetiously remarked. They surrendered the paper at once, and Mr. Bowden, who brought it back to Albany, was ordered by the State officials by whom it was to be given \$5,000 for the volume it was taken from. Some of the others, he thought, might be even more valuable, and as there are sixty-three of them, the aggregate rather startled the attaches of the department, who ordinarily look at the records as anything but handsome. Everybody was sworn to secrecy in the office, and the Attorney-General was instructed to trace the thief. The intention was to keep the matter from the public on the plea that if anybody had offered his price for the paper by a Chicago collector. The old deed, which has been returned to its place at page 34 of volume 3 of the colonial manuscript, is well preserved, though yellow with age. The seals are intact, and the strange "marks" by which the Indian signatures signed are clear and distinct, as are the names of Counts Steenwick, Maj. The Lovance, and the eleven others who signed the deed. The size of the paper is two pages, about ten by twelve inches, and sets forth, with many flourishes in the quaint diction of the day, that "on April 13, 1670, the Right Honourable James Lovance, Governor-General under his royal highness James, Duke of York and Albany,

OF ALL HIS TERRITORY IN AMERICA AND ASSESS, WARREN, MINNAPOLIS, RICHMOND, PERMANOW, QUEWENOW, WENAWECOMACK, MATRUE, TRUE SACHS and lawful owners of Staten Island, called by the Indians "Aquehonga, Manassow, Mowhanna," conveyed for the sale of the same. The consideration mentioned is \$400 fathoms of wampum, 50 match coats, 5 dozen of coats, (made up) 30 shirts, 30 kettles, 20 guns, a fifth of powder, 20 barrels of lead, 30 axes, 30 plows and 40 knives." A memorandum attached provides that two or three of the sachses, or their successors, shall every year on May come to the fort, to advise the governor of the state of the island, and to continue a mutual friendship with the Governor. It also stated that several of the interested parties were children, and that certain of the sachses signed for them. The indenture is "recorded" by day and year with written by me, Matthias Nicolls, secretary."

It is thought that the deed was stolen some time in 1874, when extensive searches were made in the old records on account of certain railroads going into Staten Island. Fortunately, the State has the three catalogues of the colonial papers, made by Dr. C. C. Calhoun, in 1874, and he over the volumes to see what else is gone. It is said, though the officials decline to verify it, that several other deeds of that period have been cut from the books, and that very valuable laws and historical documents are missing. Similar thefts are suspected in the records of the State Engineer, but as there is no catalogue of the old maps and records, it will be very difficult to trace them. The blame seems to attach to any particular administration for the vandalism. The Secretary of State's office is a department of record, and the public has free access to all books and papers.

A MINNESOTA ELOPEMENT.
Mrs. Bierline Deserted Her Husband for a Mr. Smith.

CHASKA, Minn., June 22.—Chaska is a farming community. Mrs. Joseph Bierline, one of the most prominent married women of Carver county, has eloped with Thomas Smith. Both the parties are of families highly respected in the community and wealthy. Mr. Smith was, until a week ago, organist of the Moravian Protestant church at Chaska, and a member of the organization. He is a son of the late Rev. David Z. Smith, widely known in the Northwest and has lived in Chaska since boyhood. The present elopement is twenty years ago. A couple of months ago it was noticed that the organist was paying a good deal of attention to the pretty wife of Joseph Bierline, of the firm of Joseph & Jacob Bierline, brick manufacturers. Both were members of the same church. Organist Smith kept his horses at the Bierline barn, and after putting them up at night, he would habitually hang about until late in conversation with Mrs. Bierline. The gossipers chatted and Mr. Bierline, discovering the state of affairs, forbade Smith to enter on the premises. Mr. Smith stated his intention of going West to look for a new location; he sold his horses and disposed of his other effects. On Saturday he left Chaska for Minneapolis. The following day Mrs. Bierline expressed a desire to visit her parents in Norway, and she left that evening, taking her year and a half old baby with her. Thruout last Mr. Bierline, having a presentation of his child, picked up his horse and drove over to Norway to see his wife. He was received by Mrs. Bierline's parents with great surprise and questioning. They had not seen their daughter. The husband was frank and he immediately began an investigation of the route taken by his pretty wife, and found that it lay in the direction of Minneapolis. Loath to believe her guilty he investigated more fully before returning to Chaska, and established beyond a doubt that Mrs. Bierline had eloped with Smith. The facts in the case were communicated to Rev. C. A. Heale, pastor of the Moravian church, and he called a meeting of the board of elders and trustees. Mr. Bierline stated the results of his investigations, and Mrs. Joseph Bierline and Smith were unceremoniously expelled from the church.

TWENTY-EIGHT CHILDREN.

Their Mother But Thirty-Eight When she Died.

LIMA, Peru, June 22.—Mrs. Frances L. Crosby, the wife of a prominent American citizen residing in this city, died on the 19th inst., in childbirth, at the age of thirty-eight years. The remarkable feature of this sad occurrence is that Mrs. Crosby had given birth to twenty-eight children, fifteen of whom, the youngest a babe of one year, are left to mourn her loss. She was a Peruvian by birth, and was married to Mr. Crosby at the age of twenty-two. The almost incredible record of having given birth to twenty-eight children in twenty-four years is explained by the fact that there were twins several times, and that once triplets made their appearance. Mr. Crosby has for many years represented the house of Stevens, Corwin & Co., New York, in the management of a wholesale manufacturing agency handling American goods.

IS NOT BOOMING BLAINE.

General Russell A. Alger Denies a Current Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—General Russell A. Alger, accompanied by his family, arrived yesterday from Detroit by way of the principal cities of the Northwest. In an interview he stated that his trip had no political significance, but was one of business and recreation. He said: "The rumors that I am booming Blaine are entirely unfounded. In my moment Blaine can have the nomination if he wants it, and does not need any assistance in the matter."

Alliance Methods in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—The law passed by the Alliance Legislature, at its recent session, declaring all grain elevators in Nebraska public warehouses, goes into effect this morning. Through the State Alliance organizations have purchased and built many elevators. Instead of the enormous crop to be harvested shortly being placed on the market, Alliance grain men assert it will of the elevators will not be placed on the market until prices have materially advanced.

What's the Matter With Broad Street?

KANSAS CITY, June 22.—The following dispatch was received here last night from Pittsburg, Kas.:

The sporting editor of the Daily Star was this evening author of a sensational article in which he charged that the State Club to wire John L. Sullivan, offering a purse of \$20,000, to fight the Sullivan-Slavin fight at Pittsburg, Kas.

A Good Defense.
(Boston Herald Item.)

Mr. [McKinty] is still a champion of monstrous duties and a defender of the worst enemies of his bill. Never was an unmistakable declaration of the Ohio General Assembly more clearly made than it is in this nomination and the defiant bousness of his acceptance.

The Fort of the Local Press.

Small great men often speak with contempt of the local newspaper, but it makes more great men out of less material than any other factor.

Able to Take Care of Herself.

A Kansas woman expects to earn a silk dress this fall by renting her apple-butter kettle to her neighbors at ten cents apiece.

Advice for Hot Weather.

The best way to find a cool place on a hot day is to sit down and let it come to you. It is within rather than without.

He Was Landed.

Judge—What's the prisoner charged with?

Officer—Whisky, yer honor.

IS HARRISON A SUCCESS?

OBJECTIONS HELD BY THE ANTI-HARRISON REPUBLICANS.

They Claim That He Acts as If He Elected Himself—An Authorized Interview With One of the Mail-Contents in This State.

No political conference held in this city for years has attracted so much attention or excited the same interest as the "anti-Harrison movement" recently inaugurated in this city. Since it adjourned the men who composed it have talked comparatively little; but tongues are wagging everywhere over the affair. There has been more talk abroad than here in Indiana, where the President's friends are alert. The News called upon a well-known resident of this city, who was present at the meeting, to see what he represents the hostile element that believes Harrison a poor politician, and unpopular in his contact with Republicans who are not his personal friends. "It was a good deal surprised," said he, "at the reports of those present at the great popularity of Blaine and the desire of the masses for his nomination in 1892. Nearly every speaker expressed the opinion that Mr. Blaine could carry Indiana, but that President Harrison would fall short ten thousand votes. All those present attributed much of the discontent to indifference among Republicans in the last State campaign to the unpopularity of the President, who in the administration, so far as Indiana is concerned, is a failure."

"What objection is urged against the President?" "Well, I will name a few. General Harrison was no sooner elected than he seemed to feel that he had no right to do anything but under obligations to no one, with the possible exception of Mr. Waukegan, who raised \$400,000 to assist in footing the bills. Before his Cabinet he offered to visit this city to consult about the Cabinet. Before he had been President a month he offended every member of the National Republican Convention."

"During the canvass he said a delegation of Republicans from Lafayette, that he recognized the fact that most of the Republicans in their country had another convention preference, and that they would not follow him to the White House. Now did he follow that course? Not much. Where is a Republican who favored the nomination of General Gresham at Chicago that has received an appointment at his hands?"

"Were not Major Calkins and General Shackelford given appointments?" "I am glad you mentioned those men. The President always appointed Major Calkins as judge of the District Court of Washington Territory by saying he did not know that Major Calkins was a resident of Washington Territory until he received an almost unanimous request from the bar of that Territory asking for Calkins's appointment, and that he could do nothing else, but when the Territory was admitted as a State a few months later, and it became necessary to make a new appointment and when the appointment would have been of some value, the President refused to appoint him. If it was, he immediately resigned."

"The President has been a failure in many respects. He has been a failure in his appointment of Major Calkins as judge of the District Court of Washington Territory by saying he did not know that Major Calkins was a resident of Washington Territory until he received an almost unanimous request from the bar of that Territory asking for Calkins's appointment, and that he could do nothing else, but when the Territory was admitted as a State a few months later, and it became necessary to make a new appointment and when the appointment would have been of some value, the President refused to appoint him. If it was, he immediately resigned."

THE TURF IN INDIANA.

Prospects for a Mile Track Horse-Race Meetings and Purse.

The old State Board of Agriculture, now that it has been declared to be the legal organization by the Supreme Court, promises to dispose of the old State Fair grounds at once and buy a site that will enable the building of a first-class mile track. If the board keeps its promise, and the settlement will probably require it to do so, Indianapolis by another year will be ready to invite the people of the State to come here and see the best of the local horsemen are determined that with the coming of a mile track Indianapolis shall walk to the front as one of the racing cities of the country. Centrally located, with such splendid railroad facilities, horsemen say there is no reason why Indianapolis should not present racing events that will attract the attention of the whole country.

Notes of Horse and Track.
The Rockville race closed Sunday.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) entries close June 29. Some very fast work is being done by the "baby trotters" at Grassland's farm, near this city. The trainer is Louis Ziegler. Mr. Hare is said to have some of the best horses in the country.

The beginning of racing on the Indiana circuit was not very satisfactory, but it has improved as the weather has become more favorable. There are yet three leading cities of the State with no tracks, to run. The Cambridge City meeting has a \$4,800 purse; Peru, \$4,400, and Kokomo with \$4,400. The entries in each of these races closed to-day.

Four-Leaved Clover.

Above our heads the sky was blue, With great fields resting on the dew, Within a world made just for two, She was a maid and I was young; I was her lover.

We searched, where matted grasses clung, For four-leaved clover.

We left behind the smothered path The scent that lured us as a bath From blossoms bleeding; A clump of blue-eyed violets, blue-eyed, not a sweeter bloom Of four-leaved clover.

Sometimes our tangled hands would touch— Sometimes our faces Drew close together when, in such A common clasp, hid the ground, She knelt and wore her White fingers dally through, but found No four-leaved clover.

By grass-rimmed leas of apple trees, Or well and hollow, So went the ways of birds and bees, We chose to follow.

A yellow sun threw from the west A shadow over Ere we abandoned quite the quest For four-leaved clover.

And so our time that golden day Some cycle proxy May soon be thrown away.

Oh, little knows he! Though we are trophies of the spring The use he is now making of the spring We found a sweeter, rarer thing Than four-leaved clover.

(Detroit Free Press.)

THE CITY'S ALL SORTS.

Points Picked Up by a News Man Around Town.

An ex-army officer approached General McGinnis recently and expressed his regret that the General had not received the appointment of postmaster at this place. Wallace, deceased. The old soldier looked about, and said: "If I expect I will be compelled to request the fool-kicker to get after some of my friends. There is scarcely a vacancy in a public office that some fool friend of mine do not suggest my name for the place. I was not a candidate for that or any other place. I urged the appointment of Mr. Thompson, and am gratified at his success."

Mr. C. A. Bookwalter, ex-clerk of the State printing bureau, tells a good story on the publishers of the Labor Signal, and "Ed" Gould, who is familiarly known as "Jay" Gould. He says that Colonel Brice, chairman of the national Democratic committee, authorized the publishers of the Labor Signal, during the last presidential campaign, to issue some 40,000 copies of that paper each week for several weeks, containing the speeches of Leon Bailey, and other documents to prove that Harrison was not a candidate for the presidency. The bill was promptly forwarded, but repudiated by the committee, who said the order was made by Mr. Brice, without the consent of the committee. Up to this date Mr. Brice has failed to forward his check, although frequently importuned to do so by the publishers, who are out several hundred dollars for paper, postage, etc. In the meantime the Signal publishers are keeping quiet, and it is understood that they are on the look-out for the Signal, who is also president of the Lake Erie & Western railroad, whose general offices are in this city, and it is expected he will put in an appearance here one of these bright days, when the officers of the law will pounce down upon him with a summons to appear before the United States Court and show cause why said claim has not been paid.

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Saturday, June 20, 1891.

NATURAL GAS—REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION—LIMITATION OF ARTIFICIAL PRESSURE IN PIPES—POLICE POWER—INTERSTATE COMMERCE—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

16,106.—Egbert Jamieson vs. the Indiana Natural Gas Company et al. Porter C. C. and J. C. C. C.

(1) If a subject is within the police power of the State the question as to what regulations are proper and needful is one of legislative consideration and decision. The discretion thus vested by the legislature can not be controlled by judicial decisions and is not subject to judicial surveillance. (2) Courts will not presume that the legislature has exceeded its power or disregarded the organic law in the passage of an act, nor will they construe a statute as to render it void where a construction that is reasonably admissible will uphold it. (3) Regulation of interstate commerce under the police power is not a taking without process of law. No owner has a right to use property in such a mode as to endanger the public safety, and hence, no rights of ownership are impaired by a statute which protects the public safety by a reasonable regulation of the use of the dangerous property. (4) That natural gas is a dangerous agency, is a matter of common knowledge; and hence courts take judicial notice of that fact. (5) Natural gas being characterized, and peculiarly a local product, its production confined to a limited territory, it is a matter of common knowledge that it is a dangerous agency, and hence courts take judicial notice of that fact. (6) But if it be conceded that natural gas is the subject of general commerce between the States, it may, nevertheless, be the subject of legislation by the State in so far as the regulation is local, while interstate commerce can not be regulated by the State, but by Congress; or, at all events, it does not require the consent of Congress to give Congress exclusive control over it under the power to regulate interstate commerce. (7) If it be conceded that natural gas is the subject of general commerce between the States, it may, nevertheless, be the subject of legislation by the State in so far as the regulation is local, while interstate commerce can not be regulated by the State, but by Congress; or, at all events, it does not require the consent of Congress to give Congress exclusive control over it under the power to regulate interstate commerce. (8) The police power of a State extends at least to the protection of the lives, the health, and the property of the community against the injurious exercise by any citizen of his own rights, and as natural gas is dangerous it is a proper subject for police regulation, and the provision of the act of March 4, 1891, prohibiting the use of more than the natural pressure in any pipe, or pressure exceeding three hundred pounds in transporting natural gas in pipes, is a proper exercise of the police power, is not, per se, a regulation of interstate commerce, and is valid.

THE TURF IN INDIANA.

Prospects for a Mile Track Horse-Race Meetings and Purse.

The old State Board of Agriculture, now that it has been declared to be the legal organization by the Supreme Court, promises to dispose of the old State Fair grounds at once and buy a site that will enable the building of a first-class mile track. If the board keeps its promise, and the settlement will probably require it to do so, Indianapolis by another year will be ready to invite the people of the State to come here and see the best of the local horsemen are determined that with the coming of a mile track Indianapolis shall walk to the front as one of the racing cities of the country. Centrally located, with such splendid railroad facilities, horsemen say there is no reason why Indianapolis should not present racing events that will attract the attention of the whole country.

Notes of Horse and Track.

The Rockville race closed Sunday.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) entries close June 29. Some very fast work is being done by the "baby trotters" at Grassland's farm, near this city. The trainer is Louis Ziegler. Mr. Hare is said to have some of the best horses in the country.

The beginning of racing on the Indiana circuit was not very satisfactory, but it has improved as the weather has become more favorable. There are yet three leading cities of the State with no tracks, to run. The Cambridge City meeting has a \$4,800 purse; Peru, \$4,400, and Kokomo with \$4,400. The entries in each of these races closed to-day.

Four-Leaved Clover.

Above our heads the sky was blue, With great fields resting on the dew, Within a world made just for two, She was a maid and I was young; I was her lover.

We searched, where matted grasses clung, For four-leaved clover.

We left behind the smothered path The scent that lured us as a bath From blossoms bleeding; A clump of blue-eyed violets, blue-eyed, not a sweeter bloom Of four-leaved clover.

Sometimes our tangled hands would touch— Sometimes our faces Drew close together when, in such A common clasp, hid the ground, She knelt and wore her White fingers dally through, but found No four-leaved clover.

By grass-rimmed leas of apple trees, Or well and hollow, So went the ways of birds and bees, We chose to follow.

A yellow sun threw from the west A shadow over Ere we abandoned quite the quest For four-leaved clover.

And so our time that golden day Some cycle proxy May soon be thrown away.

Oh, little knows he! Though we are trophies of the spring The use he is now making of the spring We found a sweeter, rarer thing Than four-leaved clover.

(Detroit Free Press.)

THE CITY'S ALL SORTS.

Points Picked Up by a News Man Around Town.

An ex-army officer approached General McGinnis recently and expressed his regret that the General had not received the appointment of postmaster at this place. Wallace, deceased. The old soldier looked about, and said: "If I expect I will be compelled to request the fool-kicker to get after some of my friends. There is scarcely a vacancy in a public office that some fool friend of mine do not suggest my name for the place. I was not a candidate for that or any other place. I urged the appointment of Mr. Thompson, and am gratified at his success."

Mr. C. A. Bookwalter, ex-clerk of the State printing bureau, tells a good story on the publishers of the Labor Signal, and "Ed" Gould, who is familiarly known as "Jay" Gould. He says that Colonel Brice, chairman of the national Democratic committee, authorized the publishers of the Labor Signal, during the last presidential campaign, to issue some 40,000 copies of that paper each week for several weeks, containing the speeches of Leon Bailey, and other documents to prove that Harrison was not a candidate for the presidency. The bill was promptly forwarded, but repudiated by the committee, who said the order was made by Mr. Brice, without the consent of the committee. Up to this date Mr. Brice has failed to forward his check, although frequently importuned to do so by the publishers, who are out several hundred dollars for paper, postage, etc. In the meantime the Signal publishers are keeping quiet, and it is understood that they are on the look-out for the Signal, who is also president of the Lake Erie & Western railroad, whose general offices are in this city, and it is expected he will put in an appearance here one of these bright days, when the officers of the law will pounce down upon him with a summons to appear before the United States Court and show cause why said claim has not been paid.

SUPREME COURT.

Abstracts of Cases Decided Saturday, June 20, 1891.

NATURAL GAS—REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION—LIMITATION OF ARTIFICIAL PRESSURE IN PIPES—POLICE POWER—INTERSTATE COMMERCE—CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

16,106.—Egbert Jamieson vs. the Indiana Natural Gas Company et al. Porter C. C. and J. C. C. C.

(1) If a subject is within the police power of the State the question as to what regulations are proper and needful is one of legislative consideration and decision. The discretion thus vested by the legislature can not be controlled by judicial decisions and is not subject to judicial surveillance. (2) Courts will not presume that the legislature has exceeded its power or disregarded the organic law in the passage of an act, nor will they construe a statute as to render it void where a construction that is reasonably admissible will uphold it. (3) Regulation of interstate commerce under the police power is not a taking without process of law. No owner has a right to use property in such a mode as to endanger the public safety, and hence, no rights of ownership are impaired by a statute which protects the public safety by a reasonable regulation of the use of the dangerous property. (4) That natural gas is a dangerous agency, is a matter of common knowledge; and hence courts take judicial notice of that fact. (5) Natural gas being characterized, and peculiarly a local product, its production confined to a limited territory, it is a matter of common knowledge that it is a dangerous agency, and hence courts take judicial notice of that fact. (6) But if it be conceded that natural gas is the subject of general commerce between the States, it may, nevertheless, be the subject of legislation by the State in so far as the regulation is local, while interstate commerce can not be regulated by the State, but by Congress; or, at all events, it does not require the consent of Congress to give Congress exclusive control over it under the power to regulate interstate commerce. (7) If it be conceded that natural gas is the subject of general commerce between the States, it may, nevertheless, be the subject of legislation by the State in so far as the regulation is local, while interstate commerce can not be regulated by the State, but by Congress; or, at all events, it does not require the consent of Congress to give Congress exclusive control over it under the power to regulate interstate commerce. (8) The police power of a State extends at least to the protection of the lives, the health, and the property of the community against the injurious exercise by any citizen of his own rights, and as natural gas is dangerous it is a proper subject for police regulation, and the provision of the act of March 4, 1891, prohibiting the use of more than the natural pressure in any pipe, or pressure exceeding three hundred pounds in transporting natural gas in pipes, is a proper exercise of the police power, is not, per se, a regulation of interstate commerce, and is valid.

THE TURF IN INDIANA.

Prospects for a Mile Track Horse-Race Meetings and Purse.

The old State Board of Agriculture, now that it has been declared to be the legal organization by the Supreme Court, promises to dispose of the old State Fair grounds at once and buy a site that will enable the building of a first-class mile track. If the board keeps its promise, and the settlement will probably require it to do so, Indianapolis by another year will be ready to invite the people of the State to come here and see the best of the local horsemen are determined that with the coming of a mile track Indianapolis shall walk to the front as one of the racing cities of the country. Centrally located, with such splendid railroad facilities, horsemen say there is no reason why Indianapolis should not present racing events that will attract the attention of the whole country.

Notes of Horse and Track.

The Rockville race closed Sunday.

Kalamazoo (Mich.) entries close June 29. Some very fast work is being done by the "baby trotters" at Grassland's farm, near this city. The trainer is Louis Ziegler. Mr. Hare is said to have some of the best horses in the country.

The beginning of racing on the Indiana circuit was not very satisfactory, but it has improved as the weather has become more favorable. There are yet three leading cities of the State with no tracks, to run. The Cambridge City meeting has a \$4,800 purse; Peru, \$4,400, and Kokomo with \$4,400. The entries in each of these races closed to-day.

Four-Leaved Clover.

Above our heads the sky was blue, With great fields resting on the dew, Within a world made just for two, She was a maid and I was young; I was her lover.

We searched, where matted grasses clung, For four-leaved clover.

We left behind the smothered path The scent that lured us as a bath From blossoms bleeding; A clump of blue-eyed violets, blue-eyed, not a sweeter bloom Of four-leaved clover.

Sometimes our tangled hands would touch— Sometimes our faces Drew close together when, in such A common clasp, hid the ground, She knelt and wore her White fingers dally through, but found No four-leaved clover.

By grass-rimmed leas of apple trees, Or well and hollow, So went the ways of birds and bees, We chose to follow.

A yellow sun threw from the west A shadow over Ere we abandoned quite the quest For four-leaved clover.

And so our time that golden day Some cycle proxy May soon be thrown away.

Oh, little knows he! Though we are trophies of the spring The use he is now making of the spring We found a sweeter, rarer thing Than four-leaved clover.

(Detroit Free Press.)

THE CITY'S ALL SORTS.

Points Picked Up by a News Man Around Town.

An ex-army officer approached General McGinnis recently and expressed his regret that the General had not received the appointment of postmaster at this place. Wallace, deceased. The old soldier looked about, and said: "If I expect I will be compelled to request the fool-kicker to get after some of my friends. There is scarcely a vacancy in a public office that some fool friend of mine do not suggest my name for the place. I was not a candidate for that or any other place. I urged the appointment of Mr. Thompson, and am gratified at his success."

Mr. C. A. Bookwalter, ex-clerk of the State printing bureau, tells a good story on the publishers of the Labor Signal, and "Ed" Gould, who is familiarly known as "Jay" Gould. He says that Colonel Brice, chairman of the national Democratic committee, authorized the publishers of the Labor Signal, during the last presidential campaign, to issue some 40,000 copies of that paper each week for several weeks, containing the speeches of Leon Bailey, and other documents to prove that Harrison was not a candidate for the presidency. The bill was promptly forwarded, but repudiated by the committee, who said the order was made

BLACK IRON-FRAME GRENADINES

Plain and Fancy, Striped and Figured, endless variety, at reasonable prices. Best hot-weather dress in the market.

INDIA SILKS.

Fifty patterns just received. Come early for first choice.

L. S. AYRES & CO.

SCARF PINS AND STICK PINS.

For a complete assortment of Stick Pins, Scarf Pins and Stick Pins it would be well to see our line. It is very complete in enamel, gold, silver and combination of colors at present. Special prices in clocks and plated ware.

Bingham & Walk.

JEWELERS. 12 E. Washington St.

ARTISTIC WALL PAPERS.

WALL PAPERS have more to do with our room interiors than any other one thing. That all agree in who have given the subject consideration. No department of industrial or decorative art has received so much attention or has made such rapid advances as the manufacture of wall paper. This advance has gone ahead of the art education of the people; hence the art of ornamentation by the use of paper hangings is comparatively new, and is consequently understood and correctly applied by but few people. We can illustrate the rare effects attained in this way to you at any time you will pass an hour in our Wall Paper Department.

EASTMAN, SCHLEICHER & LEE.

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE STATE

PIANOS AND ORGANS

FOR RENT
Cheaper Than Any Place in the City.

We have just opened a fresh stock, and can suit you, not only in the instrument, but also in the price.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO.

Tuning and repairing a specialty. Orders for moving given prompt attention.

95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania Street.

HO! FOR CEDAR BEACH.

The Wawasee Club House will be open July 8 with entire new furniture throughout. Henry Hart's orchestra will furnish music, the famous Columbia Club cook in charge of the kitchen; also, the best pastry cook in Indianapolis. Limited number of rooms. Engage now. Address Manager Wawasee Club, Cedar Beach, Ind.

Fifteen Waiter Girls wanted. Call or address 10 East Washington st, city.

Keep Cool

By wearing one of our
SUMMER SHIRTS AT 50¢

—AND A—

STRAW HAT AT 98¢

DANBURY HAT CO.

HATTERS AND FURNISHERS,
23 West Washington St.

ART EMPORIUM.

Telephone 500.
Framed etchings—we always keep on hand some attractive subjects ready for immediate use, especially in the fashionable long and narrow shapes framed in white and gold. The prices will surprise you.

THE H. LIEBER CO.,
33 S. Meridian St.

Water colors by Robert Burns Wilson on exhibition.

Dr. E. R. LEWIS,
Practice limited to FEVER and RHEUM.

27 N. Delaware St. Telephone 123.

Attention, G. A. R.

We have just procured a supply of

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

by JOHN A. LOGAN, which we can sell at one-half price these publishers' prices. It is a fine history of the War of the Rebellion in one large volume. Cloth, \$1.50; sheep, \$2.00—less one-third, orders solicited.

THE BOWEN-MERRILL CO.,
Send 10000 Washington Street.

HAVE IT SENT TO YOU.

Order The News before going on your vacation—ten cents a week. Address changed as often as desired. Postal authorities now guarantee equal dispatch in transmission of papers as for letters.

INDIANA PENSIONS.

New and Increased Pensions for Residents of this State.

Original—Joseph S. Robinson (navy), Frederick Meier, Thomas Herd, Francis Meadows, Daniel E. Maddox, John McGibbons, Benj. F. Homsher, Wm. E. Maple, Andrew R. McCarty, Wm. A. Dailey, Joshua Sander, Moses Haas, Daniel Meyer (deceased), Louis Koch, John S. Dick, Charles W. Gates, Pleasant Knight (deceased), George W. Barker, Jesse Elliott, David Crouch (deceased), Leonard Longenecker, Simon D. Hall, Edward R. Leibmann, Wm. C. Marvin, Andrew J. Davis, William S. Hoover, John Carles, Richard Murphy, Hiram Brubaker, Samuel Guise, Ross C. Foster, John Johnson, William Morran, Edward Johnson, Hiram Carlin, Samuel L. Coffey, Joshua D. Foster.

Additional—George W. Hicks, John Ho-
baugh, Horace Inman.

Restoration and Release—Samuel H. Da-
honey (deceased), David H. McKinnis, Mil-
ton A. Goff.

Incense—Matthew E. Johnston, James
Canary, William P. Noel, Charles Anderson,
Wm. J. Lockman, Henry Weiss, Nelson Z.
Stephenson, Joseph H. Lane, Jonathan
Goldman, John C. Richards, Thomas A. Ap-
plegate, William D. Tingle, Alfred Curry,
Charles Kitterman, George W. Hughes, John
McNutt, Francis M. Cleaver, William Irwin,
Isaiah T. Milner, Robert Jones, William
Nicholson.

Original Widows, etc.—Catharine A. Rice,
Susan Correll, minors of John D. Quick,
Katharine Bachly, Catharine L. Deboney,
Ellen Fountain, Mary E. Flak, Hattie May,
Martha L. Crouch, Sarah E. Murray, Fabi-
lia Reeder, Jurela A. Fiechberry, Emma
B. Ferguson, Lizzie Paine, Nancy Smith.

SOME SUNDAY SERVICES.

Memorial Meeting at California
Street—Dr. Lucas's Sermon.

At the quarterly communion services of
the Tabernacle church yesterday morning
twenty-five new members were received,
nine upon profession of faith and sixteen
upon presentation of letters from other
churches.

Memorial services in respect to Rev. M. S.
Woods, the late pastor, were held at Cal-
ifornia-street M. E. church last night. Rev.
R. Bryan, the present pastor, and L. N.
Meyers recalled his good work.

Rev. J. W. Carr is conducting the annual
jubilee of the Second Baptist (colored)
church in a small grove east of Crown Hill
cemetery.

In his sermon yesterday morning Rev. D.
B. Locke, of Central Christian church, re-
called the establishment of the Christian
church in this city fifty-eight years ago,
after John O'Kane came to Indianapolis,
June 12, 1833.

The tri-centenary of the feast of St.
Aloysius Gonzaga, who left the usual life
of a nobleman's son to devote himself to
the service of God, was celebrated at St.
Patrick's church yesterday. Rev. W. F.
Quigley recalled his life.

Horses Were Left Unhitched.

One of the current causes of indignation
on crowded streets is the manner in which
careless people leave horses unhitched, in
violation of a city ordinance.

This morning a horse and wagon was
found wandering around on East Market
street, looking for the drinking fountain.
Two horses stood within a few feet of each
other, unhitched, one of them feeding on
loose hay, scattered along the gutter. To
cap the climax, a runaway horse came danc-
ing up Market, down Pennsylvania, and
thence out Virginia avenue, striking ve-
hicles and horses, and endangering people's
lives. It had been left unhitched evidently,
as there was no hitch strap to its bridle.
Citizens who saw this call for an awakening
on this subject, and implore the protection
of the police.

A Patriotic and Benevolent Enterprise.

One of the most charitable things, as
charity is now understood, is to prevent
the need of charity. "This," says one in-
terested, "the Indiana W. C. T. U. is trying
to do in regard to the poor young girls of
the State. They will build a home for them
and educate them on industrial lines in a
way to make them self-respecting and self-
supporting. For this purpose Addison
Hadley has shown his benevolence and
patriotism in a practical way by donating a
farm, which a farmer is putting in order,
and on which he is setting out small fruit.
The union is soliciting money to build the
house. A good share of the money has
been raised. Miss Weeden has collected
\$300 in this city, but more is needed, and
further aid is asked."

Two Days at Fairview Park.

There were thirty-seven children at the
Fairview fresh air camp yesterday, and
thirty-two were taken out this morning.

The Liberty Court-House Tower.

To the Editor of The Indianapolis News:

The desire of the many readers of your
paper in this county is that you give place
to a few words regarding the falling of the
tower of the new court-house in this place,
which occurred about 10 o'clock on the
evening of June 18. The people of this
county, notwithstanding their protest
against the erection of the building, are
law-abiding, intelligent and refined, and
the charge made in a newspaper of this
city (Saturday) morning by G.
W. Bunting, of the firm of Bunting
& Son, architects, of Indianapolis,
that it was caused by dynamite, has no
foundation to rest on. If any one saw a
flash, that person has not yet been found.
Parties who were on the street at the time
heard bricks and other debris falling in the
direction of the accident fifteen minutes
before the collapse. The parties seen going
out of town were some boys on a speed,
running a race, and are known and can be found.
The building shows no sign of dynamite.
Had it been that explosive there would not
have been a whole window-pane in any
building on the public square. A dispatch
from a correspondent here says that Mr.
Bunting was here the day before and pro-
nounced the building substantial as far as
constructed, and on that afternoon
but little, if any work was done
on the tower. The truth is that the
brick work and arches were defective
in material upon which the heavy stones of
the tower rested, which gave way and let
the structure down. It was not fool work
by outsiders using dynamite, and there is
not a person in the county who really
believes that it was, but that the accident
was caused by defective material, as above
stated, and that the dynamite theory is used
for a purpose which will reveal itself before
the building is completed. The entire
people extend sympathy to Wm. McKay,
contractor, over the accident, and openly
denounce the dynamite theory as the talk
of fools or knaves. W. H.
Liberty, Ind., June 20.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

At Fairview Park

Are meeting with universal favor. Large
crowds are attracted at every performance
and at each the aeronaut has something
new to catch the eye. The balloon is of immense
proportions, and the manner in which it is
filled with ascending power is quite a sight
in itself to see. The next ascension takes
place Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock this
week. Cars will run every ten (10) minutes
to accommodate the crowds.

Hats and Flowers.

The Great Sale of the Season.

To-day we put on sale the big stocks closed
out from two jobbers and one manufacturer.

Over 2,500 bunches of Flowers at 9c, 15c,
19c and 29c a bunch. Former price was 50c to \$1
a bunch. This is the finest assortment of flowers
shown this season.

STRAW HATS.

In this big stock you will find all the late
styles of the season at from 9c up to 48c for
Hats that sold a few days ago at 50c to \$2 each.

SALE OF WHITE GOODS.

Over twenty thousand yards of White
Goods, bought at a sacrifice, consisting of plaids,
stripes and plain White Goods, many of them
fine sheer goods. The prices range from 5c to
15c a yard. All these you will find in the Linen
Department.

A big lot of Embroideries, fully as cheap
as the White Goods, on sale at the regular em-
broiderie counter.

H. P. WASSON & CO.

RELIEF.

Handsomeness Hot Weather Goods

Soothin', Coolin'.

FLANNEL, ALPACA,

DRAP D'ETE, SERGE,

SEERSUCKER,

MOHAIR and SILK

COATS AND VESTS.

Every kind, color and pat-
tern known to the trade. All
prices; all sizes.

To-day and to-morrow,
Ladies' and Misses'

MADRAS SHIRT WAISTS

At 38c.

Sizes 30 to 40. Good style;
perfect fitting. The

WHEN

OUR

SOUVENIR SPOON

With the State Cap-
itol in the bowl

and only \$2.85.

\$2.85 and only \$2.85.

Sterling Silver.

With State

Capitol in bowl.

28 E. Wash. St.

Opp. New York Store.

USE

"PERFECTION"

HEAD-LIGHT

OIL

This Great Sale

Positively Without
an equal.

Lowest prices ever quoted on
choice and desirable goods.

Silks Sacrificed.

India Silks worth 35, 40 99c
and 50c all go at per yard 29c

Plain Colored Figured
India Silks that formerly
sold at 45, 65 and 75c choice
for : : : 36c

Fine Black Dress Silks
and Satins that sold last week
at \$1.50, cut down to a yard 98c

The Dress Goods Sale.

Take choice any all-Wool
Challies in our store for : 45c

Other houses are selling the
same goods for 50, 65 and
75c.

40 pieces Dress Goods,
36 inches wide, a great bar-
gain at : : : 83c

Gilbert's absolutely Fast
Black Henrietta Sateen that
sold for 30, 35 and 45c choice
this week : : : 29c

This evening from 6 to 9
o'clock only.

All 5c Challies will be 93c
sold for : : : 44c

Big lot Laces and Embroid-
eries for : : : 91c

Lace Curtains to be sold
at a great sacrifice all week.

Brosnan Bros. & Co.

37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

DYEING AND OLEANING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SMITH'S DYE WORKS,
27 North Pennsylvania Street.

THE MODEL

Your Opportunity Has Arrived.

We Have Determined to Unload.

We want to sell our enormous stock of finest Tailor-Made Suits, and sell it quickly. We are about to make the deepest cut into the prices that you have ever known. It will be one continuous picnic for clothing buyers from now until July 4. During these two weeks we give you *unreserved choice of any spring or summer-weight Sack or Frock Suit* in our house (except Clay Worsteds) for

\$13.75

With this single exception, take your choice of the best that we have—suits made up to sell at \$30, \$28, \$25, \$22, \$20, \$18 and \$15 for \$13.75. You'll find the very best foreign and domestic fabrics represented in these goods, and they are made and trimmed as well as if they came from the highest-priced tailors.

CHOICE SALE OF KNEE PANTS SUITS.

Until July 4, our Boys' Department will be especially attractive to parents. During the next two weeks we offer *unreserved choice of any Two-Piece Knee Pants Suit* in our house for

\$4.99

Not a suit reserved. All of our \$10, \$9, \$8 \$7 and \$6 Fancy Worsteds, Cheviot, Cassimere, Serge and Flannel Two-Piece Knee Pants Suits go, until July 4, for \$4.99.

HO! FOR EUROPE OR CALIFORNIA.

Who will guess nearest to the number of pins sticking in the MODEL'S balloon? You get a guess with every purchase. All guesses must be in by July 4. The pins will be counted July 6. What more magnificent vacation could anyone wish for than to take either of the trips offered? The winner of the prize will be presented with first-class passage from Indianapolis to Europe or California and return.

MODEL

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Importers and Jobbers. (Wholesale Exclusively.)

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, WOOLENS, ETC.

We are in daily receipt of low and medium qualities, together with seasonable novelties now first shown. Inspection solicited. Prompt attention to mail or other orders.

MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS.

Great Shoe Sale Still Continues

A perfect jam and rush. People wild with excitement. Each one clamoring for some of the many bargains offered at the GREAT DAVIS SHOE FAILURE SALE, of Haverhill, Mass. Note the prices we will give this week.

One lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxfords, 73c, good value at \$1.50.

One lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Turned Oxfords, 87c, good value at \$1.35.

One lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Patent Tip Button, \$1.10, good value at \$2.

One lot Ladies' Fine Dongola Turned Button \$1.37, good value at \$2.50.

One lot Men's Fine Calf Shoes, Bals. or Congress, \$1.98, good value at \$3.50.

One lot Men's Calf Shoes, Bals. or Congress, \$1.12, good value at \$2.25.

One lot Boys' Dress Shoes, \$1.08, good value at \$2.

1,000 pairs Shoes for the babies, 18c, good value at 50c.

Will also have on sale the following well-known makes of fine shoes: P. Cox, Curtis & Wheeler, Holland & Lagan, A. E. Nettleton, Stacy, Adams & Co., which we will offer a 1/3 their real value.

THE DAVIS SHOE FAILURE SALE,

No. 40 East Washington Street.

Opp. Model.

LATEST STYLES WEDDING CARDS

Visiting and Menu Cards. Programs and order of dances. Great variety. Moderate prices. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

FRANK H. SMITH,
22 N. Pennsylvania St.

Send for catalogue.

Stencils, Seals,
Rubber and Steel Stamps, Badges, Checks, etc.

GEO. J. MAYER,
15 South Meridian.

HOTTTT

weather clothes we sell

lively at Arcade, 10 W.

Wash. St., for we have all

sorts, and on prices we

are very

COOOOL

To keep the Hair in curl

USE ROBERINE.

PHELAN'S FACE POWDER

Is chemically pure and leaves no bad effect on the skin.

White and Gray Hair a specialty. Three qualities.

M. E. PHELAN,
25 E. Wash. Street.

"I'M ALL SETTIN' IN DE COOL,"

Is the North Carolina colored man's way of expressing a condition of comfort.

Come and see the BAMBOO AWNINGS at Albert Gall's. Cheap, novel, beautiful.

Carpets. Wall Papers. Window Curtains.